REMARKS

In the Office Action mailed June 5, 2006,[1] the Examiner rejected

claims 1-3, 5, 7-11, 13-20, 22, 24-31, 33-37, 39, and 41-48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as

being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,606,708 to Devine et al. (*"Devine"*) in view of

U.S. Patent No. 6,775,692 to Albert et al. (*"Albert"*).

Claims 1-3, 5, 7-11, 13-20, 22, 24-31, 33-37, 39, and 41-48 remain pending.

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of claims 1-3, 5, 7-11, 13-20, 22,

24-31, 33-37, 39, and 41-48 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Devine in view of *Albert*. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic

criteria must be met. First, the prior art reference or references, taken alone or

combined, must teach or suggest each and every element recited in the claims. *See*

M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Second, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in

the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary

skill in the art, to combine the references in a manner resulting in the claimed invention.

See M.P.E.P. § 2143. Third, a reasonable expectation of success must exist. *See*

M.P.E.P. § 2143.02. Moreover, each of these requirements must "be found in the prior

art, and not based on applicant's disclosure." M.P.E.P. § 2143.

The Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness because

Devine and *Albert*, whether taken alone or in combination, at least do not teach or

suggest a method that, for example, "append[s] the security context information for the

first process in a process table," as recited in independent claim 1.

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[1] The Office Action may contain statements characterizing the related art, case law, and claims. Regardless of whether any such statements are specifically identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statements in the Office Action.

The Examiner alleges that column 9, lines 60-63 and column 13, lines 60-67 of *Devine* disclose the above-quoted claim element. (Office Action at 3.) The relied-upon portions of *Devine* merely disclose that midrange servers 40 communicate with "one or several consolidated network databases which include each customer's network management information and data" and that the "messaging sent to the Dispatcher Server 26 will include the user identifier and session information, the target proxy identifier, and the proxy specific data. The decode/dispatcher server 26 then authenticates the user's access to the desired middle-tier service from cached data previously received from the StarOE server...." *See Devine* col. 9, lines 61-63; col. 13, lines 65-67; col. 14, lines 1-5. Neither network management information, network management data, the messaging sent to the dispatcher server, nor the cached data, as disclosed by *Devine*, constitute the claimed "security context information," that is "receiv[ed]...at the first node from the administrative machine," and which comprises "a virtual address for the first node." For at least this reason, *Devine* fails to teach or suggest the claimed "appending <u>the security context information</u> for the first process in a process table." In addition, "consolidated network databases" and "cached data," as disclosed by *Devine*, do not constitute the claimed "process table." Thus, for at least this additional reason, *Devine* fails to teach or suggest the claimed "appending the security context information for the first process <u>in a process table</u>," as recited in independent claim 1.

Moreover, *Devine* discloses "the Secure Web server 24 forwards the Dispatcher header and proxy-specific data to the Dispatcher Server 26 'enriched' with the identity of the user (and any other session-related information)...." *Devine*, col. 14, lines 6-11.

"Enriching" the header and proxy-specific data with "the identity of the user (and any other session-related information)" does not constitute the claimed "appending," let alone "appending the security content information for the first process in a process table." For this reason also, *Devine* fails to teach or suggest the claimed "appending the security context information for the first process in a process table," as recited in independent claim 1.

Albert fails to cure the above-noted deficiencies in *Devine*, nor does the Examiner rely on *Albert* for these teachings. (Office Action at 3.) Thus, *Devine* and *Albert*, whether taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least a method that, for example, "append[s] the security context information for the first process in a process table," as recited in independent claim 1. For at least the reasons presented above, the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding independent claim 1. Accordingly, the rejection of independent claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn, and independent claim 1 is therefore allowable over *Devine* and *Albert*.

Independent system claim 18, independent system claim 29, and computer-readable medium claim 35, while of different scope than independent method claim 1, recite subject matter similar to that of independent method claim 1, and are therefore allowable at least for the reasons presented above for independent method claim 1. Claims 2, 3, 5, 7-11, 13-15, 19, 20, 22, 24-28, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39, 41-45, 46, 47, and 48 are allowable at least based on their respective dependence from allowable independent claims 1, 18, 29, and 35.

Furthermore, claims 7, 24, and 41, in addition to being allowable based on their respective dependence from allowable independent claims 1, 18, and 41, are allowable because *Devine* and *Albert* fail to teach or suggest the claimed "determining whether the first and second process belong to two different linked channels." Contrary to the Examiner's allegations on page 5 of the Office Action, *Devine* is completely silent with respect to "linked channels," let alone "determining whether the first and second process belong to two different linked channels." If anything, *Devine* teaches that "[e]ach HTTP request/reply is a separate TCP/IP connection." *Devine*, col. 20, lines 56-57. *Devine*, therefore, fails to teach or suggest the claimed "determining whether the first and second process belong to two different linked channels," as recited in claims 7, 24, and 41.

Albert fails to cure the above-noted deficiency in *Devine*, nor does the Examiner rely on *Albert* for this teaching. As such, *Devine* and *Albert*, whether taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least a method that, for example, "determin[es] whether the first and second process belong to two different linked channels," as recited in claims 7, 24, and 41. For this additional reason, the Examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness regarding claims 7, 24, and 41. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 7, 24, and 41 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) should be withdrawn.

With respect to independent claim 16, *Devine* and *Albert*, whether taken alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest a method that, for example, "includ[es] the node identification in a field corresponding to the first process in a process table," as recited in independent claim 16.

The Examiner alleges that column 13, line 65 through column 14, line 2 of *Devine* recites the above-quoted claim element. (Office Action at 7.) The relied-upon portion of *Devine* merely discloses the following: "The messaging sent to the Dispatcher Server 26 will include the user identifier and session information, the target proxy identifier, and the proxy specific data. The decode/dispatcher server 26 then authenticates the user's access to the desired middle-tier service from cached data previously received from the StarOE server as will be hereinafter described in greater detail in connection with User Identification and Authentication." *Devine*, col. 13, lines 65-67; col. 14, lines 1-5. "[C]ached <u>data</u> previously received from the StarOE server does not constitute the claimed "<u>process</u> table." *Devine*, therefore, fails to teach or suggest the claimed "including the node identification in a field corresponding to the first process in a <u>process</u> table" (emphasis added), as recited in independent claim 16.

Albert fails to cure the above-noted deficiency in *Devine*, nor does the Examiner rely on *Albert* for these teaching. *Devine* and *Albert*, therefore, fail to teach or suggest a method that, for example, "includ[es] the node identification in a field corresponding to the first process in a <u>process</u> table," as recited in independent claim 16.

Independent system claim 33, while of different scope than independent method claim 16, recites subject matter similar to that of independent method claim 16, and is therefore allowable at least for the reasons presented above for independent claim 16. Claims 17 and 34 are allowable at least based on their dependence from allowable independent claims 16 and 33.
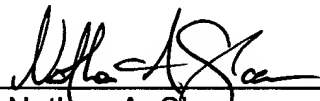
In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: September 5, 2006   By:_____

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